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Taxonomic notes on the tribes Tillomorphini Lacordaire, 1868 and Clytellini Miroshnikov, 2014, stat.n., with descriptions of new taxa and a third addition to review of the genus *Clytellus* Westwood, 1853 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Cerambycinae)

Таксономические заметки по жукам-дровосекам триб Tillomorphini Lacordaire, 1868 и Clytellini Miroshnikov, 2014, stat.n. с описанием новых таксонов и третьим дополнением к обзору рода *Clytellus* Westwood, 1853 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Cerambycinae)

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KEY WORDS: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Tillomorphini, Clytellini, new status, new genus, new combination, *Clytellus*, new species, Borneo.

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Tillomorphini, Clytellini, новый статус, новый род, новая комбинация, *Clytellus*, новый вид, Борнео.

ABSTRACT. The rank of the monotypic subtribe Clytellina Miroshnikov, 2014 established within the tribe Tillomorphini Lacordaire, 1868 is elevated to the tribal level, Clytellini **stat.n.** The type genus of Tillomorphini, *Tillomorpha* Blanchard in Gay, 1851 is divided into two separate genera and a new genus, *Neotillomorpha* Miroshnikov, **gen.n.** is described. These genera are differ very distinctly from each other by the body shape, the structure of the head, antennae, palpi, pronotum, elytra, pro-, meso- and metasterna, metatarsi, and some other traits. The following new combination is established: *Neotillomorpha myrmicaria* (Fairmaire et Germain, 1859), **comb.n.** A new species, *Clytellus konstantinovi* Miroshnikov, **sp.n.** is described from Borneo. New data on *Clytellus laosicus* Gressitt et Rondon, 1970 and *C. jenisi* Miroshnikov, 2015, including those expanding their distribution area, are presented. A detailed bibliography is given.

РЕЗЮМЕ. Ранг монотипической подтрибы Clytellina Miroshnikov, 2014, установленной в составе трибы Tillomorphini Lacordaire, 1868, повышен до уровня трибы, Clytellini **stat.n.** Типовой род Tillomorphini — *Tillomorpha* Blanchard in Gay, 1851 разделён на два отдельных рода и описан новый род *Neotillomorpha* Miroshnikov, **gen.n.** Эти роды явственно отличаются друг от друга формой тела, строением головы, усиков, щупиков, переднеспинки, надкрылий, про-, мезо- и метастернума, задних лапок и некоторыми другими признаками. Установлена следующая новая комбинация: *Neotillomorpha myrmicaria* (Fairmaire et Germain, 1859), **comb.n.** Описан новый вид *Clytellus konstantinovi* Miroshnikov, **sp.n.** с Борнео. Представлены новые данные о *Clytellus laosicus* Gressitt et Rondon, 1970 и *C. jenisi* Miroshnikov, 2015, в том числе расширяющие их ареал. Дана подробная библиография.

Introduction

The tribe Tillomorphini Lacordaire, 1868 is distributed in both the Old and New Worlds and contains more than 30 genera [Tavakilian, Chevillotte, 2020], taking into account some recent taxonomic changes [Miroshnikov, 2020]. At the same time, as noted before [Miroshnikov, 2014], the tribe requires a detailed revision.

In this paper, the suprageneric classification of the tribe, proposed by Miroshnikov [2014], is being clarified, while the type genus *Tillomorpha* Blanchard in

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Gay, 1851 is divided into two separate genera. In addition, a new species of the genus *Clytellus* Westwood, 1853 is described here and new data on some little-known species of this genus are given.

The material used in this paper comes from the following institutional and private collections: ACMT — American Coleoptera Museum (James Wappes) (San Antonio, Texas, USA); NHMD — Natural History Museum of Denmark, University of Copenhagen (Copenhagen, Denmark); USNM — National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution (Washington D.C., USA); cAM — coll. Alexandr Miroshnikov (Krasnodar, Russia).

Tribe **Tillomorphini** Lacordaire, 1868

Tillomorphides Lacordaire, 1868: 405; Lacordaire, 1869: 88; Blackburn, 1896: 38.

Tillomorphinae, Pascoe, 1869: 640; Bates, 1870: 400; Pascoe, 1871: 274; Bates, 1885: 303; Shelford, 1902: 244.

Tillomorphini, Aurivillius, 1912: 418; Winkler, 1929: 1182; Bradley, 1930: 230, 240; Plavilstshikov, 1931: 15 (as Tillomorphina); Matsushita, 1933: 308; Linsley, 1935: 87; Wu, 1937: 719; Gressitt, 1939: 46; 1940: 84; Plavilstshikov, 1940: 533, 753; Mitono, 1940: 128; Gressitt, 1942: 32; Knull, 1946: 225; Blackwelder, 1946: 582; McKeown, 1947: 100; Gressitt, 1951: 128, 308; 1959: 168; Arnett, 1962: 861, 888; Linsley, 1964: 179; Chemsak, 1969: 304; Gressitt, Rondon, 1970: 43, 281; Zayas, 1975: 140; Hayashi, 1975: 185; 1977: 124; Villiers, 1980: 299; Cerda, 1986: 35; Makihara et al., 1989: 298; Hüdepohl, 1990: 53; Monné, 1993: 66; MacRae, 1994: 235; Monné, Giesbert, 1995: 123; Giesbert, Chemsak, 1997: 212; Peck, Thomas, 1998: 120; Makihara, 1999: 68; Martínez, 2000: 79, 81, 90; Adlbauer, 2000: 8; Monné, 2001: 7; Turnbow et al., 2003: 16; Galileo, Martins, 2003: 31; Monné, 2005: 542; López-Pérez, 2005: 52; Peck, 2005: 173; Martins, Galileo, 2005: 10; Monné, Hovore, 2005: 132; Heffern, 2005: 25; Weigel, 2006: 501; Wappes et al., 2006: 19; Monné et al., 2007: 138; Barriga, Cepeda, 2007: 9; Galileo, Martins, 2008: 53; Holzschuh, 2009: 349, 351; Bousquet et al., 2009: 56 (as Tillomorphini Pascoe, 1869); Monné et al., 2009a: 244; 2009b: 305; Löbl, Smetana, 2010: 206; Micheli, 2010: 136; Swift et al., 2010: 29; Vitali, 2010: 114; Lingafelter, 2011: 72; Peck, 2011: 35; Bouchard et al., 2011: 75, 483; Monné, Bezark, 2011: 169 (as Tillomorphini Lacordaire, 1869); Monné, 2012: 52 (as Tillomorphini Pascoe, 1869); Peck, Perez-Gelabert, 2012: 15–17, 21; Noguera et al., 2012: 621; MacRae et al., 2012: 179; Weigel et al., 2013: 98; Bezark, Monné, 2013: 174 (as Tillomorphini Pascoe, 1869); Heffern, 2013: 23; Miroshnikov, 2014: 135; Touroult, 2014: 85; Bezark, 2016: 177 (as Tillomorphini Pascoe, 1869); Ślipiński, Escalona, 2016: 17; Vitali, 2017: 148; Monné, 2020: 814.

Epipedocerini Gahan, 1906: 305; Aurivillius, 1912: 418 (syn. pro Tillomorphini).

Type genus: *Tillomorpha* Blanchard in Gay, 1851.

REMARKS. Relatively recently, a monotypical subtribe Clytellina was established within Tillomorphini [Miroshnikov, 2014]. However, further research showed that this subtribe deserves a higher taxonomic rank (see below).

Genus ***Tillomorpha*** Blanchard in Gay, 1851

Tillomorpha Blanchard in Gay, 1851: 482. White, 1855: 289; Fairmaire, Germain, 1859: 503; Strauch, 1861: 131; J. Thomson, 1861: 229; 1864: 195; Lacordaire, 1869: 90; Gemminger, 1872: 2941; Bates, 1885: 59; Philippi, 1887: 774; Aurivillius, 1912: 421; Blackwelder, 1946: 583; Cerda, 1986: 35; Monné, 1993: 77; Monné, Giesbert, 1995: 125; Monné, 2005: 554; Monné, Hovore, 2005: 134; Monné et al,., 2007: 141; Monné, Bezark, 2011: 171; Monné, 2012: 53; Bezark, Monné, 2013: 177; Bezark, 2016: 179; Monné, 2020: 832.

Type species: *Tillomorpha lineoligera* Blanchard in Gay, 1851, by monotypy.

COMPOSITION. The genus includes a single species (see Remarks).

DISTRIBUTION. Neotropical realm (Chile).

REMARKS. As part of the comparative morphological analysis of representatives of the tribe Tillomorphini [Miroshnikov, 2014: 142], it was noted that "*T. myrmicaria* differs from *T. lineoligera* strongly enough by a number of features and possibly deserves a new generic-level taxon of its own, being considered here within the genus *Tillomorpha* but provisionally".

Currently, after additional research, I have come to the conclusion that it is justified to establish a separate new genus for *Tillomorpha myrmicaria* Fairmaire et Germain, 1859 (see below).

Tillomorpha lineoligera Blanchard in Gay, 1851
Figs 1–3, 6, 9, 11, 13.

Tillomorpha lineoligera Blanchard in Gay, 1851: 483. Type locality: "Chili: las cercanias de Valparaiso y en Illapel" (according to the original description). Blanchard, 1854: pl. 29, figs 4a–f; White, 1855: 290; Fairmaire, Germain, 1859: 503; Strauch, 1861: 131; J. Thomson, 1861: 229; Chevrolat, 1862: 526; J. Thomson, 1864: 195; Lacordaire, 1869: 91; Gemminger, 1872: 2942; Bates, 1885: 59; Philippi, 1887: 774; Aurivillius, 1912: 421; Blackwelder, 1946: 583; Cerda, 1986: 35; Solervicens, Elgueta, 1989: 103; Barriga et al., 1993: 72; Monné, 1993: 77; Napp, 1994: 279; Monné, Giesbert, 1995: 125; Arias, 2000: 160; Monné, 2005: 554; Monné, Hovore, 2005: 134; Barriga, Cepeda, 2007: 9; Lingafelter, Nearns, 2007: 179; Monné et al., 2007: 141; Monné, Bezark, 2011: 171; Monné, 2012: 53; Bezark, Monné, 2013: 177; Miroshnikov, 2014: 142, 201, figs 1–3; Bezark, 2016: 179; Monné, 2020: 832.

Tillomorpha roitmani Cerda, 1993: 14. Type locality: Chile, Chacabuco, Til-Til, Caleu (according to the original description). Monné, Giesbert, 1995: 125; Monné, 2005: 554; Monné, Hovore, 2005: 134; Monné et al,., 2007: 141; Barriga, Cepeda, 2007: 9 (syn. pro *Tillomorpha lineoligera*).

MATERIAL. 1♂ (USNM) (Fig. 1), "Chile, EC Reed", "*Tillomorpha lineoligera*"; 1♂ (USNM), same locality, "*Tillomorpha lineoligera* Blanch. det. J.E. Wappes 2010"; 2♂ (USNM), "A. Faz C. Chile"; 1♂, 1♀ (USNM), "Pichidangui, Chile, X.1976"; 1♀ (USNM), "Chile, Quillota, Las Palmas, 20–21.XI.[19]54, F. Tippmann, Wien"; 1♂, 1♀ (USNM), "Quillota, Chile, F. Tippmann, Wien", "*Tillomorpha lineoligera*"; 1♂ (USNM), same locality; 1♀ (USNM), "Chile, Penalolen, Santiago, 30.X.[19]53, F. Tippmann, Wien"; 2♂ (USNM), "Chile, Melocoton, Santiago, 25–26.IX.[19]54, F. Tippmann, Wien"; 1♂ (ACMT) (Figs 2–3), Chile, El Manzano, October 1996, "*Tillomorpha lineoligera* Blanch. det. J.E. Wappes"; 1♀ (USNM), "Chile"; 1♂, 1♀ (NHMD), Chile, Placilla, November 1990, "*Tillomorpha lineoligera* Blanchard, Ole Mehl det. 2012"; 1♀ (USNM), Chile, Batuca, November 1998, "*Tillomorpha lineoligera* Bl., Ole Mehl det. 2006".

DISTRIBUTION. Chile.

Genus ***Neotillomorpha*** Miroshnikov, **gen.n.**

Type species: *Tillomorpha myrmicaria* Fairmaire et Germain, 1859.

DIAGNOSIS. This new genus differs very distinctly from genus *Tillomorpha* by the body shape, the structure of the head, antennae, palpi, pronotum, elytra, pro-, meso- and metasterna, metatarsi, and some other traits. Distinguishing features of *Neotillomorpha* **gen.n.** and *Tillomorpha* are presented in the Table 1.

DESCRIPTION. Body small, moderately robust, almost entirely glabrous dorsally.

Head wide, at eye level barely broader than or subequal to pronotum at level of lateral tubercles; frons strongly transverse, distinctly convex; eyes with a very deep emargination

Table 1. Distinguishing features of the genera *Neotillomorpha* **gen.n.** and *Tillomorpha*.
Таблица 1. Отличительные признаки родов *Neotillomorpha* **gen.n.** и *Tillomorpha*.

Neotillomorpha **gen.n.**	*Tillomorpha*
Body moderately compressed dorsoventrally, almost entirely shiny, as in Figs 4–5, 7, dorsally without erect setae.	Body strongly compressed dorsoventrally, dull dorsally, as in Figs 1–3, 6, dorsally and ventrally covered by long, erect and suberect setae.
Head at eye level significantly wider than pronotum at apex, as in Figs 4–5, 8, with more or less distinct, partly unclear, irregular, in places sparse or very sparse puncturation; eyes strongly convex, as in Fig. 14; temples sharply narrowed backwards, as in Figs 4–5; antennal bases moderately widely spaced, thereby shortest distance between antennal cavities significantly shorter than distance between inner margins of lower lobes of eyes, as in Fig. 14; antennomere 5 longest, clearly longer than antennomere 1, as in Figs 4, 8; maxillary palpi strongly developed, especially so in male, as in Figs 10, 14.	Head at eye level subequal to pronotum at apex, as in Figs 1–3, mostly coarsely alveolate-punctate, at least so in front and dorsally; eyes weakly convex, as in Fig. 13; temples relatively weakly narrowed backwards, as in Figs 1–3; antennal bases very widely spaced, thereby shortest distance between antennal cavities subequal to distance between inner margins of lower lobes of eyes, as in Fig. 13; antennomere 1 strongly elongate, longest, clearly longer than antennomere 5, as in Figs 1–2; maxillary palpi short, as in Figs 3, 9, 13.
Pronotum at base distinctly narrower than at apex, with very well-developed, widely rounded lateral tubercles, mostly with a gentle sculpture, as in Figs 4, 8, 10, on disc strongly convex, dorsally barely constricted in front of base, as in Fig. 10.	Pronotum at base very clearly narrower than at apex, with barely expressed lateral tubercles, entirely with a distinctly scabrous sculpture, as in Figs 1–2, 9, on disc barely convex, dorsally quite strongly constricted in front of base, as in Fig. 9.
Elytra in basal part with a coarse and very coarse sparse puncturation, as in Figs 4, 7–8; on disc at base very distinctly elevated, as in Fig. 7; each elytron with an eburneous, distinctly raised, glabrous, oblique fascia in the middle, as in Figs 4, 7–8.	Elytra in basal part with a small and rough, dense, scabrous puncturation, as in Figs 1–2, 6; on disc at base almost flat, as in Fig. 6; each elytron with a narrow, oblique fascia in the middle, being formed only by dense, recumbent, white setae or, in addition, by a more or less light, partly brownish coloration of integument, but not a raised surface, as in Figs 1–2, thereby a shorter narrow fascia in basal third of the same structure as middle fascia, but it is directed obliquely downward to suture, as in Figs 1–2.
Prosternal process very narrow between procoxae, as in Fig. 12; mesosternal process narrow between mesocoxae, as in Fig. 12; metasternum quite long, not less than 1.8 or 1.6 times as long as mesosternum and first (visible) abdominal sternite, respectively, as in Fig. 5	Prosternal process moderately narrow between procoxae, as in Fig. 11; mesosternal process quite wide between mesocoxae, as in Fig. 11; metasternum moderately long, not more than 1.6 or 1.2 times as long as mesosternum and first (visible) abdominal sternite, respectively, as in Fig. 3.
First metatarsomere strongly elongate, as in Figs 4–5, 8.	First metatarsomere moderately long, as in Figs 2–3.

and very well-expressed ocelli, as in Fig. 10; genae relatively short; antennae slender, moderately long, as in Figs 4–5; antennal tubercles weakly developed.

Pronotum of a peculiar shape (see Diagnosis above), strongly shiny, as in Figs 4, 8, 10; with a very small, irregular, very sparse puncturation and with individual, more or lees rough punctures, sometimes with gentle dense wrinkles; at base and near apex with a distinct scabrous sculpture.

Scutellum small, widely rounded apically.

Elytra moderately elongate, with very well-expressed humeri; distinctly narrowed towards middle starting from base, then very clearly widened in apical half, widest there, as in Figs 4, 8; each elytron with an eburneous raised fascia, being distinctly curved and directed obliquely upward to suture, nearly reaching it, as in Figs 4, 7–8.

Prosternum in profile very clearly curved, as in Fig. 10; procoxal cavities closed posteriorly, part of prosternum closing cavities posteriorly being very narrow; mesosternal process between mesocoxae clearly wider than prosternal process, but nevertheless quite narrow, as in Fig. 12; metepisterna not hidden by elytra; first (visible) abdominal sternite significantly shorter than all following (visible) sternites combined.

Legs long; femora strongly claviform; metatarsomere 1 very distinctly longer than all following metatarsomeres combined, as in Figs 4–5, 8.

COMPOSITION. The new genus includes a single species.

DISTRIBUTION. Neotropical realm (Chile).

Neotillomorpha myrmicaria (Fairmaire et Germain, 1859), **comb.n.**
Figs 4–5, 7–8, 10, 12, 14.

Tillomorpha myrmicaria Fairmaire et Germain, 1859: 503. Type locality: "Chili: Concepcion [Concepción] et forêst subandines de Chillan [Chillán]" (according to the original description). Strauch, 1861: 131; Chevrolat, 1862: 526; Lacordaire, 1869: 91; Gemminger, 1872: 2942; Philippi, 1887: 774; Deflín, 1900 : 14; Aurivillius, 1912: 421; Porter, 1930: 48; Blackwelder, 1946: 583; Cerda, 1986: 35; Monné, 1993: 77; Monné, Giesbert, 1995: 125; Monné, 2005: 555; Monné, Hovore, 2005: 134; Monné et al, 2007: 141; Monné, Bezark, 2011: 171; Bezark, Monné, 2013: 177; Miroshnikov, 2014: 142, 201, figs 4–6; Bezark, 2016: 179; Monné, 2020: 832.

MATERIAL. 1♂ (ACMT) (Figs 4–5), Chile, Vilches Alto, January 1993, "*Tillomorpha myrmicaria* F. & G. det. J.E. Wappes 2012"; 1♂ (USNM) (Fig. 8), same locality and date, "*Tillomorpha myrmicaria* F. & G. det. J.E. Wappes 2009"; 1♂ (NHMD), same locality and date, "*Tillomorpha myrmicaria*, Ole Mehl det.".

DISTRIBUTION. Chile.

Tribe **Clytellini** Miroshnikov, 2014, **stat.n.**

Clytellina Miroshnikov, 2014: 137.

Type genus: *Clytellus* Westwood, 1853.

REMARKS. After the establishment of the subtribe Clytellina [Miroshnikov, 2014], further study of the genus *Clytellus*, as its only member [Miroshnikov, 2015; Miroshnikov, Tichý, 2015; Niisato, 2015], and various representatives of Tillomorphina (sensu Miroshnikov, 2014), including recent data [Touroult, 2014; Vives, 2015; Ślipiński, Escalona, 2016; Vitali, 2017; Maquart, Van Noort, 2017; Miroshnikov, Tichý, 2018;



1 2 3

4 5

Figs 1–5. *Tillomorpha* and *Neotillomorpha* (**gen.n.**) spp., habitus, dorsal and ventral views: 1–3 — *T. lineoligera*; 4–5 — *N. myrmicaria* **comb.n.** (1 — photograph by Alexander Konstantinov).

Рис. 1–5. *Tillomorpha* и *Neotillomorpha* (**gen.n.**) spp., общий вид, сверху и снизу: 1–3 — *T. lineoligera*; 4–5 — *N. myrmicaria* **comb.n.** (1 — фотография А. Константинова).

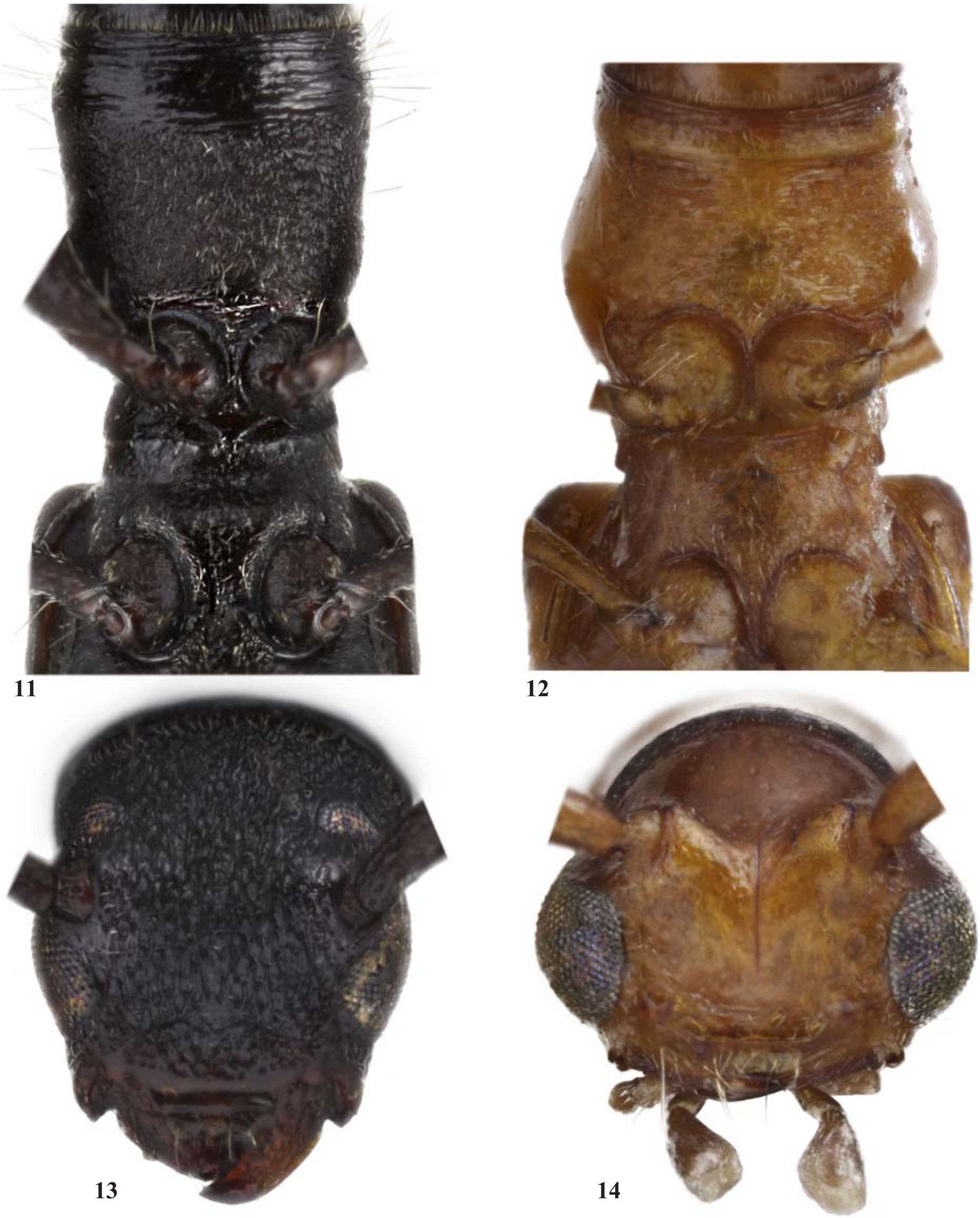


Figs 6–10. *Tillomorpha* and *Neotillomorpha* (**gen.n.**) spp.: 6, 9 — *T. lineoligera*; 7–8, 10 — *N. myrmicaria* **comb.n.**; 6–7 — habitus, lateral view; 8 — habitus, dorsal view; 9–10 — head and prothorax, lateral view (8 — photograph by Alexander Konstantinov).

Рис. 6–10. *Tillomorpha* и *Neotillomorpha* (**gen.n.**) spp.: 6, 9 — *T. lineoligera*; 7–8, 10 — *N. myrmicaria* **comb.n.**; 6–7 — общий вид, сбоку; 8 — общий вид, сверху; 9–10 — голова и переднегрудь, сбоку (8 — фотография А. Константинова).

Holzschuh, 2019a, b; Botero et al., 2020; Heffern et al., 2020; Vlasák, Santos-Silva, 2020; Miroshnikov, 2020], showed the stability and reliability of all the previously noted important differences between the subtribes.

Taking into account the results of these studies and a diverse complex of taxonomically significant diagnostic features characteristic of each of the subtribes [Miroshnikov, 2014], currently, it seems quite obvious the expediency of



Figs 11–14. *Tillomorpha* and *Neotillomorpha* (**gen.n.**) spp.: 11, 13 — *T. lineoligera*; 12, 14 — *N. myrmicaria* **comb.n.**; 11–12 — pro- and mesosterna; 13–14 — head, frontal view.

Рис. 11–14. *Tillomorpha* и *Neotillomorpha* (**gen.n.**) spp.: 11, 13 — *T. lineoligera*; 12, 14 — *N. myrmicaria* **comb.n.**; 11–12 — про- и мезостернум; 13–14 — голова, спереди.


15


16


17


18

Figs 15–18. *Clytellus konstantinovi* **sp.n.**, holotype, female: 15 — habitus, dorsal view; 16 — pronotum; 17 — base of elytra; 18 — habitus, lateral view.

Рис. 15–18. *Clytellus konstantinovi* **sp.n.**, голотип, самка: 15 — общий вид, сверху; 16 — переднеспинка; 17 — основание надкрылий; 18 — общий вид, сбоку.

raising the rank of the subtribe Clytellina to the tribal level. Therefore, the tribe Clytellini Miroshnikov, 2014, **stat.n.**

Looking at the distinguishing features the tribe Tillomorphini differs it becomes clear that it more similar to some tribes, in particular Obriini Mulsant, 1839 and Anaglyptini Lacordaire, 1868, than to Clytellini **stat.n.**

Genus *Clytellus* Westwood, 1853

Clytellus Westwood, 1853: 481; 1854: 240; White, 1855: 291; Boheman, 1857: 48; J. Thomson, 1861: 379; 1864: 195; Lacordaire, 1869: 94; Pascoe, 1869: 642; Gemminger, 1872: 2943; Gahan, 1906: 312; Aurivillius, 1912: 424; Matsushita, 1933: 308; Wu, 1937: 719; Gressitt, 1939: 46; Mitono, 1940: 129; Gressitt, 1951: 310; Gressitt, Rondon, 1970: 287; Makihara et al., 1989: 299; Heffern, 2005: 25; Löbl, Smetana, 2010: 206; Heffern, 2013: 26; Miroshnikov, 2014: 137.

Type species: *Clytellus methocoides* Westwood, 1853, by monotypy.

COMPOSITION. The genus includes 38 species [Miroshnikov, 2014, 2015; Miroshnikov, Tichý, 2015; Niisato, 2015], one of which is described here as new.

DISTRIBUTION. Oriental realm.

Clytellus konstantinovi Miroshnikov, **sp.n.**
Figs 15–18.

MATERIAL. Holotype ♀ (NHMD) (Fig. 15), E Malaysia, Sarawak, Kuching dist., Serapi Mt., 27–29.03.1994 (leg. Sv. Bílý), "*Clytellus westwoodii* Pascoe", "*Clytellus monilis* Holzschuh, Ole Mehl det. 2012".

DIAGNOSIS. This new species seems to be especially similar to *C. viridipennis* Hayashi, 1977, but differs clearly at least by the presence of a distinct constriction in the apical third of the pronotum, as in Figs 15–16 (in *C. viridipennis*, pronotum in the apical third without any constriction), the microsculpture developed across entire width in the basal



19



20

Figs 19–20. *Clytellus* spp., habitus, dorsal view: 19 — *C. jenisi*, female from Sarawak, Malaysia; 20 — *C. laosicus*, male from Vietnam.
Рис. 19–20. *Clytellus* spp., общий вид, сверху: 19 — *C. jenisi*, самка из Саравака (Малайзия); 20 — *C. laosicus*, самец из Вьетнама.

third of the elytra, as in Fig. 17 (in *C. viridipennis*, microsculpture between coarse and very coarse punctures on the basal third of each elytron is located in the inner half only). *Clytellus konstantinovi* **sp.n.** can also be compared to as a yet undescribed species similar to *C. viridipennis* [see Miroshnikov, 2014: 160], but is distinguished through the presence of dense, recumbent, white setae at the apex of the elytra, as in Fig. 15, as well as, like from *C. viridipennis*, by the the presence of a distinct constriction in the apical third of the pronotum, as in Figs 15–16.

DESCRIPTION. Female. Body length 6.1 mm, humeral width 1.5 mm. Black; antennae, partly legs dark reddish-brown; tarsi, visible abdomen sternites, mostly, reddish-brown; elytra reddish at apex; dorsum almost entirely shiny; elytra with a distinct, metallic, greenish lustre.

Head with a flat frons; antennomere 2, 1.4 times as long as isthmus between antennal cavities; antennae slightly not reaching apical third of elytra; length ratio of antennomeres 1–11, 38 : 20 : 28 : 32 : 35 : 33 : 29 : 25 : 24 : 24 : 42; antennomere 2, 1.65 times as long as wide.

Pronotum 1.74 times as long as wide at apex, 2.18 times as long as width at base; apex 1.25 times as broad as base, the very base 1.32 times as broad as constriction in front of base; strongly convex; with a distinct constriction in apical third; area of constriction in front of base with coarse, longitudinal grooves very sharp both on sides and dorsally; longitudinal groove at bottom of this constriction sharply expressed; remaining surface almost smooth, only with sparse, small, mostly clear punctures.

Elytra 2.31 times as long as wide at humeral width, in apical half 1.03 times as broad as humeral width; a strong depression before middle, a moderately convex surface behind; basal part with coarse to very coarse, mostly oblong-oval, heterogeneous punctures, thereby many of them located in area of a contrasting, wide, velvety, dull, microsculpture fascia covering entire width of elytra (like in some other *Clytellus* species, e.g. *C. olesteroides* Pascoe, 1885 or *C. gressitti* Miroshnikov, 2014); on sides with a longitudinal, long, sharply expressed groove formed by coarse, oblong-oval, very dense punctures; apical part with small punctures forming on each elytron more or less clear, longitudinal, long rows.

Prosternum with an obliterated sculpture; its profile barely curved in apical part (Fig. 18); prosternal process at apex about as wide as between procoxae; mesosternal process between mesocoxae barely narrower than prosternal process between procoxae; metepisterna with a very distinct denticle at apex; first (visible) abdominal sternite 1.43 times as long as all following (visible) sternites combined.

Last tarsomere with two claws not fused at base.

Setation mainly as follows: base of pronotum in the form of a well-developed fascia (Figs 15–16), apex of elytra (Fig. 15), partly prosternum, most of mesosternum, almost complete metasternum and first (visible) abdominal sternite, as well as partly legs clothed with more or less dense, recumbent, white setae, partly with a silver tint; head, antennae, partly pronotum, as well as venter and legs covered by similar, but sparser setae; head, partly antennae, pronotum on sides at apex, elytra, venter and, partly, legs with more or less long, sparse, on elytra mainly more robust, erect or suberect, light setae, thereby on elytra being mostly yellowish.

ETYMOLOGY. I am pleased to dedicate this new species to my friend and colleague, Dr. Alexander S. Konstantinov (National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C., USA), who constantly provides his great help to my research.

Clytellus jenisi Miroshnikov, 2015
Fig. 19.

MATERIAL. 1♀ (NHMD) (Fig. 19), E Malaysia, Sarawak, Kapit dist., Rumah Ugap vill., Sut. riv., 3–9.03.1994 (leg. Sv. Bílý).

DISTRIBUTION. This species was described from Sabah, Malaysia [Miroshnikov, 2015].

Based on the studied material, *C. jenisi* is being recorded here from Sarawak, Malaysia for the first time.

BIONOMICS. The holotype was collected at the end of May [Miroshnikov, 2015], while the studied specimen was observed during the first decade of March.

REMARKS. The body length of the studied female is 5.6 mm, the humeral width is 1.35 mm.

Clytellus laosicus Gressitt et Rondon, 1970
Fig. 20.

MATERIAL. 1♂ (cAM) (Fig. 20),, Vietnam, Quang Nam Prov., Tay Giang Distr., 1300 m, 05.2019 (local collector).

DISTRIBUTION. This species has hitherto been known only from northern Laos [Gressitt, Rondon, 1970; Miroshnikov, 2014, 2015].

Based on the studied material, *C. laosicus* is being recorded here from central Vietnam for the first time.

BIONOMICS. In northern Laos, adults active from about mid-February at least to the second half of March [Gressitt, Rondon, 1970; Miroshnikov, 2014]. In central Vietnam, one specimen was collected in May.

REMARKS. The body length of the studied male is 4.2 mm, the humeral width is 1.0 mm.

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